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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
On the petition of John K. Monit, of Christo Brares Parent Orpics,
On the petition of John K. Monit, of Chaices, Massischasetts, formerly of Pique, Olto, praying for the setension of a patient granted to kim on the 50th day of
Kovember, 1862, for an improvement in Grain Separators, and relaxened on the 17th day of May, 1859 in three
divisions, A, it, and C, numbered respectively 715, 716,
and 717, this petition being for the azionation of the retion of said queen, which takes place on the 50th day

mmy, must be filed in the office shorady days before the lay of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Reventions and the Indefligencer, Washington, D. C., to the consequence of the control of the cont

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Ustrate States Parser Orgics,

On the petition of Stephen C. Meschantil, of Michmond, Ind., praying for the extension of Rephengrated to him the Sth day of Nov-mber, 1835, for an improvement in Mode of Throwing Shattles in Looms, for seven years from the expiration of said patient, which takes place on the Sth day of November 1836, for an improvement in Mode of Throwing Shattles in Looms, I lie ordered that the said petition he heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 23d day of October said, at 10 veloud in; and all petition he heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 23d day of October said, at 10 veloud in; and all petition he heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 23d day of October said, and it is veloud in; and it preven are solided to appear ought not to be granted.

Perrons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing at least threstly days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be inken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

ance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office tesenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within fee days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Republished the testimony of the lattice of the Republished to the first of acid published on the season of the extensive weeks; the first of said published on the at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEARER,
Commissioner of Patents.
P. S. —Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

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ance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relted upon as lestimony, must be filed in the office fewerity days before the day of hearing, the arguments, if any, within fewerith of the control of the

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

On the petition of Wassinston, Sept. 10, 1000.

Asset, and Serah Dutcher, administratrix of the settle of Silhib Dutcher, and the Silhib Dutcher, and the Silh day of December, 1832, for an improvement in Tempies for Louns, or seven years from the capitation of said patient, which takes place on the 28th day of December, 1869, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on MONDAT, the 10th day of December and the Control of the Silhib Dutcher, and all percents are suitled to petition ought not to be granted. Here the Silhib Dutcher, and the Silhib

ame with the raise of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, raised upon as testinously, most be filed in the office forerig days before the day of bearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days durating the testimory.

Ordered, along, in mostles be published in the Rg. Ordered, along, in mostles be published in the Rg. Ordered, along, in diddipenore, Washington, D. C., and in the Journal, Booton, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at its at all the first of said publications to be at its at all the first of said publications to be at its at all the first of said publications and the first of the said of hearing.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers with please copy, and send that bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice.

A R D

N. H. MILLER,
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OFFICE, MO. 611 MINTH STREET WEST,
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such as administrating the Ammenty, as well as all other
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Language Transman Street, Wille, Power of Attorney,
Language Transman Street, Wille, Power of Attorney,
and advice given he all its breakles,
and Particular attention paid to the collection of debte
and claims in general.

National Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1866. VOL. VI. A SAME Y

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It is manifestly true that the political campaig upon which the country is just entering is to be s orisis of wast importance. Upon it will depend the learest interests of the United States Governmen and people. Having passed through the order o s civil war triumphantly, it remains to be decided whether the legitimate fruits of the united labo

of those who united, without respect of party, for the preservation of the Government shall be turned to bitter ashes, and the disunion which South rebels could not accomplish shall be effected by Northern politicians.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has always battled for the Government and th flag, and now, when disruption of the Union i courted by extremists who, under the guise of pur patriotic principle, are ravenous for political power

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN still battles for the fing of our Union.

and place, the

It is to be an arduous struggle, and we ask in all incerity that the friends of the Union ... which i our cause as against sectionalists of every name and from every quarter_shall give us the encourage

ment seeded by every public journal. Situated as we are at the capital of the n and enjoying the best facilities for obtaining inform tion of the utmost importance to every America sitisen, we shall confidently undertake to furnis our readers during the forthcoming political car paign with the most valuable political newspape printed in this or any other city.

As we stood by ABBAHAN LINCOLN in the dark ours of the Republic we stand by his successo Aupanw Jourson, to whom has been assigned th tack of restoring to their proper relations the peo has grasped the true theory of anstonation, and that he has the courage to abide by his convict

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN s published every morning, (except Sunday,) an THE WEEKLY

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tion and summon analyses, the process of a most valuable of remedial signate in all diseases of a shrusis or organic naiser. In visiting the Springs persons will have an opportunity of sacing Pairian Station, Manasasa Juncilos, Warreston, Ruil Run, Rapidsa, Orange Goort-House, Gordonsville, and many other points of historic interest in Virginia.

Oned Conches connect with the trains of the Alexandria & Orange and Virginia Central Enlines to the Springs.

Orange and Virginia Central Enlines to convey visitors to the Springs.

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PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES. The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it came to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into tors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more socred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

1. We hall with gratitude to Aimighty God the end of war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE

end of war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

2. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

3. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the Constitution as shiding in every State and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress or the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or to withhold enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

sopie thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States o elect to Congress as members thereof none but sen who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein oyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. 5. The Constitution of the United States and the

6. Such amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people therof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefensible right to a voice and a vote theroon.

7. Shavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the roil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the onfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

5. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose to maintain unimpeached the honor

against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be scared and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose to maintain unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

9. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by attending to those of them who have fallen the most generous and considerate care.

10. In Annum Journous, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmired by persecution and unswerved hy represent, having faith unssealisable in the people and in the precepts of the dovernment, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincers support.

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SATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

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vary variety of artifacial sees made.

32-17

An Important Injunction Case— Greenbacks Not a Legal-Tender. An important injunction case, in which Hugh Gelston is complainant and Mary A. Frazier and others are defendants, has been

Do you think I'd set him crying Just to see his cunning frown? Do you think I'd set him waiting Just to see him tumble down? Would I call my help preity. When he'd neither tooth nor hair Yel I've known some silly mothers. With their babies, think they are.

Would I bay him drains and rattles. Just to hear him make a crash? Would I watch him most delighted. Break my mirror all to smash? Would I smother him in Sannels, Just because his voice was low? Jose him no with bells down? Silly mothers treat them so. Would I think his brow Byronic, Just because it was so bare ? And his head Napoleogie

And his head Rapoleogie
in its shape, though minus hair?
Could I trace the marks of genius
fu his eyebrows, arched and low,
Yet I've known some cilly mothers
With their bables, think just so. Would I think my baby destined

one of Secretary Harlan's Last Of

A Washington special to the New York

A Washington special to the New York Herald says:

On the 30th of August last, the last day but one that he held the position of Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan executed a contract on the part of the Government, by which the reserve lands of the Cherokee Indians in the State of Kansas, consisting of 800,000 acres, said to be the best lands in Kansas, were sold to the Connecticut Emigrant Society for one dollar per acre. These lands were ceded to the United States by the Cherokee Indians in article 17 of the treaty recently concluded with this tribe, which stipulates that the lands should be surveyed under the direction of the Commissigns of such House to judge of the slection returns and qualifications of its own members.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are: "The supremilate of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the conterny notwithstanding." All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the State, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof, and among the return to the prescribe qualifications for the slective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other States of States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual, and its government is of supreme authority within the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the model pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefensible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

7. hisvery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the sunthern States that it should ever be restablished upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the enfranchised slaves in any the sunthern States that it should ever be restablished upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the enfranchised slaves in any the preson and property.

8. While we regard as atterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we held the debt of the first two decreased in the content of the dept of the content of the Constitution of the United States, we held the debt of the Constitution of the Constitution of the

land in legal subdivisions, which will include his improvements, not exceeding in the ag-gregate 160 acres; and provided that nothing in the article shall prevent the Secretary of the Interior from selling the whole of the lands in a body to any responsible party for cash, in a sum not less than \$800,000. For this land, known as the "Neutral Land," the Cherokees paid the United States Government \$500,000 in gold in the year

Land," the Cherokees paid the United States Government Scou,000 in gold in the year 1835. Since then it has increased in value to a considerable extent. At present there are a number of settlements upon it, and the Kansas railroad from Kansas City, by way of Fort Scott, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Gibson railroad both run through it. The agreement made with the American Emigrant Company, of Connecticut, is to the effect that his whole tract of neutral land shall be sold to said company cut, is to the effect that this whole tract of neutral land shall be sold to said company at the rate of one dollar per acre, to be paid to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the Cherokee Indians, as follows: \$25,000 on the execution of the articles of agreement; \$25,000 on the approval of the surveys of the land Office; 25,000 on the 30th of August, 1865; \$75,000 on the 30th of August, 1869; \$75,000 on the 30th of August, 1879; and \$100,000 per annum thereafter until the whole sum shall be paid, each of the several sums to draw interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum from the date of the approval of

per annum from the date of the approval of the surveys.

The United States agrees to have the land every dollar paid; but the privilege is granted to the company, if they so desire, to make payments at earlier periods than those indicated, or to pay the whole sum, principal and interest, and receive the title. The representatives of the Cherokee nation have protested against this transaction on the ground, first, of its clear violation of the terms of the treaty, which prescribe that the land shall be sold for each to the highest bidder, after advertising for bids for the same; and, second, because of the almost nominal price obtained y dollar paid; but the privilege is granted secause of the almost nominal price obtained or the lands. They also ask that the sale be et aside. It is alleged, with how much truth set aside. It is alleged, with how much truth I make no pretentions to knowing, that Mr. Harlan is interested in the Connecticat Emi-grant Society. The matter is now under-going legal examination, and it is probable that the contract of sale will be set aside.

NAPOLEON SENDING A MESSAGE TO MAXI-

It is said that he carries an antograph letter from the Emperor Angoleon to the Emperor Maximilian, and I believe it will prove that he also takes with him the recall of Marshal Bazaine, whose combuct in command of the French army in Mexico has, of late, not given satisfaction. He is accused of various shortcomings, among others of having caused the fall of Matamoras by neglecting to send the fall of Matamoras by n

Hugh Gelston is complainant and Mary A. Frazier and others are defendants, has been pending for some time in the city circuit court, before Hon. Judgo Alexander. A motion was made to dissolve the injunction in the case, which motion was sustained by Judge Alexander, and his opinion filed on Saturday last, in which he declared that greenbacks are not a legal-tender. The facts in the case, with the opinion filed in reference to the different points raised, is here annexed, and will no doubt be read with great interest. The facts in the case are, that Mary A. Frazier and John Frazier conveyed a certain portion of the maiden estate of the former to a trustee in trust for the sole and separate to a trustee in trust for the sole and separate with power to Mary A. Frazier, with the consent and approbation of the trustee, certified by his writing in the deeds of conveysance, to sell and disburse absolutely or for any less estate the whole or any part thereof. And after the death of either the said John and Mary A., as to such part as should not be disposed of under the power, in trust for the longest heir or survivor of the said John and Mary A. Frazier, and the heirs and assigns of the survived forever.

Mary A. Frazier, and the heirs and assigns of the survived forever.

Mary A. Frazier, on the 13th day of May, 1833, executed a lease of said property to Wm. C. Harris, his personal representatives and assigns, under the power in a deed of trust, and on the same day Mary A. Frazier and John Frazier entered into a contract or covenant, endorsed upon said lease, whereby they covenanted to convey the fee simple of said property to Wm. C. Harris, the lessee,

covenant, endorsed upon said lease, whereby they covenanted to convey the fee simple of said property to Wm. C. Harris, the lessee, his heirs or assigns, in extinguishment of the rent reserved in the lease, upon having paid during the lease the principal of the rent re-ceived. This was executed and acknowledged before the same justices who took the ac-knowledgment of the lease, and on the same day. The lease, with the covenant of extin-guishment annexed to it was sent to Cabo day. The lease, with the covenant of exun-guishment annexed to it, was sent to Cabot, the trustee in Fhiladelphia, who, on the 16th day of May, 1833, executed the lease under the power, and the paper was then delivered

day of May, 1833, executed the lease under the power, and the paper was then delivered to Wm. C. Harris.

The interest of Harris under the lease and on the property was decreed to be sold under decree of Baltimore county court, and the complainant, Gelston, became the purchaser thereunder, and the trustees under the de-

complainant, Gelston, became the purchaser thereunder, and the trustees under the decree executed, on the 25th of July, 1839, the conveyance of that interest to Gelston.

The complainant Gelston tendered to Mary A. and John Frazier the principal of the ground rent in legal tender notes of the United States, otherwise called "Green Backs," which were refused, Mary A. Frazier contending that Gelston was alone entitled to a conveyance upon paying the amount in "gold and silver coin of the United States." The three leading points presented in argument upon the above facts were:

1. Was the contract of covenant signed by Frazier and wife to Harris, for the extinguishment of the rent, within the terms of the trust deed, and kinding upon Mary A. Frazier?

2. Was it such a contract as a court of equity would enforce specifically; and if so, has the complainant, Gelston, under the assignment to him by the trustees, of July 21, 1839, acquired the rights of Harris to extinguish the rent?

3. The constitutionality of the act of Congress making "greenbacks" a legal tender in payment of debts.

The court decided, upon the first point, that the trustee, not having united in the covenant with Mary A. Frazier and John Frazier.

The court decided, upon the first point, that the trustee, not having united in the covenant with Mary A. Frazier and John Frazier to convey the fee simple to Harris in extinguishment of the rent, it, the covenant, could not be considered as a part of the lease, running with the land, nor as auxiliary thereto, but a separate and distinct paper and a mere naked promise, because Harris did not unite in it, and Cabot was a stranger to it and did not unite in its execution, and was, therefore, void.

void.

Upon the second point the court decided the contract could not be specifically enforced, because it is void for want of mutuality—is separate from the lease, and is not a covenant accruing with the land, and though Frazier might be obliged to sell, Harris was under no obligation to buy, and that Gelston did not acquire the right to redeen by his assignment, but only acquired the leasehold estate sold. And that Mary A. Frazier having the power to sell only by A. Frazier having the power to sell only by deed in which Cabot should unite was not the surveys.

The United States agrees to have the land surveyed and to convey to the company by patent, whenever requested so to do, so much of the land as may be paid for, one acre for every dellar mail; but the privileger is granted to the conveyance as prescribed by the conveyance.

deed of conveyance as prescribed by the strust deed; and no deed as required having been made the contract cannot be enforced.

Upon the third point the court decided the act of Congress in relation to making green backs a legal tender unconstitutional and yold, an assumption of power not granted by the States to their agent, the General Government, and the court in argument puts the important query. Can Congress convert paper into gold and silver?

The case was argued by John H. Ing and T. A. Linthicum for complainant Gelston, and by Amos F. Musselmon and William S. Waters for defendants. The complaining the solice in the Palent Office.

Waters for defendants. The complain has carried the case to the Court of Appeals

—Baltimore Commercial, 1st.

Reappearance of Cholera in Europe. The cholera has reappeared on the French and Italian scaboards at Marseilles, Nice, Genoa and Naples. In Marseilles an alarm-MANUSA.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes, under date of September 13:

"General de Castelnau, one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, left Paris on Tuesday hight suddenly, and was to sail yesterday by the post-boat from St. Narare to Vera Cruz. It is said that he carries an autocraph letter were attacked simultaneously in one house were attacked simultaneously in one house were attacked simultaneously in one house. ondon Times writes, under unto the Emperor Saides-de-camp, left Paris on Tuesday night suddenly, and was to sail yesterday by the post-boat from St. Nazarre to Vera Cruz. It is said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Saides described by the disease had pronounced itself with unusual value of the control of the linest quarters of that town, eleven persons the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries and saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Saides described by the said that he carries and the said th

reinforcements repeatedly applied for by Gen. Mejia. It is not that Mejia, but his brother, who has described to the Juarists. The loss of Tampico is another disaster discreditable to the commander-in-chief."

Gens. Price and Shinkey.—Mr. Geo. Horton, just arrived at Galveston from Uordova, Mexico, informs the News that Gen. Price was slick when he left. Both Price and Shinkey have all entered into contracts with the by would be glad to get back if they could return safely.

Mr. Barton tried to make a living at Cordova, but had to give it up. He reports that the Liberals were steadily regaining possession of the strategic points; and it was the same sign of the strategic points; and it was the general impression that Maximilian was preparing to leave.—N. O. Picayane, Sept. 25.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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months; and \$5.00 for three months, temperably in ad-

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every Friday morning: One copy one year \$2.00; Three copies one year, \$5.00; Ten copies one year, \$15.00.

Our Martyred President First Pure, then Peaceable, Gentle, and Easy to be Entreated, Full of Mercy and Good Fruits, With-out Partiality and Without Hy-

of Mercy and Good Fruits, Without Partiality and Without Hypocrisy."

One of our neighbors adopted this description of heavenly wisdom given by St. James as appropriate to the kind of spirit which animated the lamented Abraham Lincoln. The words were placarded on white canvas, in front of a business house, and attracted marked attention by the Boys in Blue, during their late procession. We were pleased to notice with what readiness the spirit of charity was responded to by many of those gallant soldiers. It augurs well for their speedy conversion from the bitter hate and blood-thirsty spirit which has hithorto been manifested by many in that party to feelings of elemency and compussion. Besides, it is evidence that the radical, when he allows reason to assert her control, is capable of toleration and magnanimity. We would recommend the County Executive Committee to have these words printed on cards and posted in every counting-room. President Johnson said at the St. Charles banquet: "We must get rid of our prejudices—our bitter hate." What better method can be devised than the inculcation of the charity expressed in the motto at the head of this article. Whatever similitude there is between Mr. Lincoln and the present radicals, there is certainly none in the coarse vituperation and bitter hate in which they indulge.—Pittsburg Republic.

The Bostos Messeen of Natural History.

The Museum of Natural History, in Boston, has lately received a valuable addition to its number of curiosities in the shape of the La Fresnaye Collection of Birds, recently one of the largest in Europe, which was purchased within the past year of Dr. Henry Bryant, and by him presented to Boston Society of Natural History. The collection comprises nearly nine thousand specimens, and contains what are called the type specimens of about seven hundred species; consense of the collection comprises of the collection comprises the collection comprises nearly nine thousand specimens, and contains what are called the type specimens of about seven hundred species; conand contains what are called the type speci-mens of about seven hundred species; con-sisting of birds of every variety of plumage, and from all parts of the world, though more largely representing the birds of trop-ical America, in which variety its especially rich. This splendid collection, the munificent gift of a private individual, is the largest do-nation the Society has yet received, and its approximate value at the present day is nearly \$8,000 in gold. It was purchased by the donor, Dr. Bryant, in France.

THE SALT MINES OF NEVADA.—It is claimed that the salt mines of Nevada are the best in the country. One bed is reported to cover fifty-two thousand acres, yielding two million bushels annually of salt, ninety-five percent fine. No bottom to this salt bed has ever been discovered. As deep as any work has gone, the bed is solid rock salt, and from a depth of thirty-five feet the salt water comes so rapidly as to prevent work without efficient working arrangements. The salt water wells up to the surface and overflows the large floor from which the fine white salt is continually gathered.

Colonization or the Blacks.—The American Colonization Society has received application from six hundred colored people at the South for a passage to the Republic of Liberia, and this society has asked the New York branch to assume one-third the expense in fitting out the expedition. pense in fitting out the expedition.

ESTABLISHED ON THE POPULAR

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

with the rules of the office, which will be furnames on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testiment, must be died in the olice facetay days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within (as days of hearing; the arguments, if any, within (as days offered), also, that this nucleo he published in the Rules of the facetay of the published in the Rules of the facetay of the face

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(Instruction of Annie Office)

On the petition of John Pepper, of Lake Village, Sew
Hampshire, praying for the extension of a patient
granted on the Mth day of December, 1854, patented in
Registric Properties, of November, 1854, patented in
Registric Properties, of November, 1854, patented in
Knitting Machines, for seven year improvement in
Knitting Machines, for seven year improvement in
Knitting Machines, for seven year to the 221 day
of November, 1866;
It is recieved that the said petition be heard at the
Patient Office on MONDAY, the date days of November next,
at 10 o'clock, it; and all pressum see untiled to appear
at 10 o'clock, it; and all pressum see untiled to appear
ought not to be grant and the petition be heard at the
Patient Office their objections, specially set forth in
writing, a least forward stays before the day of hearing;
all testimony flied by either party, to be need at the
and hearing, must be taken and transmitted in neutral
ance with the ratics of the office, which will be furDepositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be fixed in the office twenty days before the
day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within feed and
after Milling the testimony
ordered, also, that this notice be published in the
Region of the service of the first of the service of the service
of the service of the service

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will plea and send their bills to the Paient Office with containing this notice.